

FIGHTING THE GREAT EVIL

The Murphy Remedy for Removing the Degrading Appetite for Liquor.

Testimonies from Men Who Have Begun to Reform—The Evangelist's High Opinion of the Strong Moral Force of the Press.

The afternoon Murphy meeting was held in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium yesterday, because of the increased attendance, which, as the time for Mr. Murphy to leave approached, grew greater every day. No meeting of the series has more strikingly illustrated the practical effect of the work, the time being largely taken up by testimonies of deliverance from the curse of drunkenness, many of which made strong men weep in their sympathy with the struggles and miseries of the unfortunate. Francis Murphy spoke on the "Source of Strength—the Keeping Power of Christ," taking as his text, "And this is the will of Him that sent me, that everyone which seeth the Son and believeth on Him shall have everlasting life." He said: "As a child is loved by its mother, and becomes her very life, so Christ enthrones himself in a human heart, in a man's nature, and gives him strength to conquer his strongest appetites and passions, and to overcome the power of the flesh. This is the way it is done. This is the way these men of spiritual might have such power. God has been wonderfully present in these meetings. Of course it is very easy to slip on a piece of moral orange peel, and do as the good man does. But if you trust in God you will not fall. A man trying to leave drink is like Peter trying to walk the sea. If he has no faith it can't be done."

Mr. Murphy told a number of anecdotes strongly clinching this position, and then called for the testimonies of those who had been liberated. One man who had been a drunkard for years, when signing the pledge, just off a spree that had continued through the year. He said that Mr. Murphy had been the means by which light had come to him, but that a thousand Murphys could not have induced him to take the step without the power of God. He had lost everything, and had even been obliged to attend his mother's funeral bareheaded and in rags, but now he had resolved to be free. Five more testimonies were given. They produced great effect on the audience, and especially in the case of a bartender, who had reformed and was out of all employment. A permanent organization is to be formed for helping all such men. After report of some work by committee in this city, and the benediction by Rev. Dr. Backus, the congregation was dismissed.

Tomlinson Hall Meeting.

The audience in Tomlinson Hall last night was fully as large as on any evening of the week. From the interest expressed there is no doubt that the subject of temperance has taken a deep root among all classes. The audience, last evening, received with manifest disappointment the announcement that Sunday night would mark the close of this work, so very different from any other public revival which has attained great proportions in this city. After the opening hymn, "Rescue the Perishing," Dr. Knott's address: "On Sunday evening, in this hall, we will hold a Murphy silver festival, that is a collection at which silver only will be accepted. These men, these Murphys, have been working for the welfare, not only of this capital city, but of the entire State, in a more wonderful way than any other men who have ever visited it in the interest of humanity. [Applause.] I am sure you agree that it is proper that we should make them a respectable Christmas gift before they leave us. [Applause.] That will be a glorious night with the twinkling of the silver, and you will take your seats with light hearts at the thought of supporting one of the most truly noble movements this country has yet witnessed carried forward by men who are brethren to humanity, whatever their estate. But you must not make the mistake of supposing that the only music rings from silver. [Laughter.] We have the sweetest I have ever heard is from gold; it has such a mellow sound. Oh, would it not be glorious to hear two or three scores of big golden eagles drop from the hands of the big-hearted business men of the city. And if we have a little faith it may be heard." [Laughter.]

Francis Murphy, in opening his review of the movement, and stating the necessities for its future triumph, said that several important influences had, just at the proper moment, come forward to assist them. Chief among these, after the prayers and presence of the Christians, he rated the work of the public press, which, he said, had always shown a noble interest in every movement that looked to the elevation of the human race in this country. [Applause.] Continuing, Mr. Murphy extended his hand toward the reporters table and said: "These men have stood by me from the beginning. They did not wait to see whether this movement would win its way and win the people to its banner, but just stepped right forward and said: 'This is right, and we will stand by it, sink or swim.' [Applause.] I thank God for this mighty means of conveying the message of grace and peace to the world, and that has so heralded the gospel of love over this great country. [Applause.] I have had letters from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Washington, Pittsburg, Chicago, Denver—everywhere talking about this wonderful movement here, and they have been from the public press. [Applause.] I thank God to-night for the public press. It's time we were honest about these things. Some people are forever crying about the evil that is contained in newspapers, and forget to be grateful for the good that you know, and I know the papers are doing. [Great applause.] The newspapers of this country have ever been the potent agency that has given the strong arm of its support to every movement of philanthropy, and every awakening of the diviner side of humanity, just when first feebly breathing tide of public opinion and prejudice. I tell you from this platform to-night, that had it not been for the newspapers of this country, I would never have got standing room to tell of the terrible wrongs which liquor has wrought. [Great applause.]

"Now with regard to the character of this movement. It has been propagated, and is very inception, and will always continue to be, with malice toward none and abundant love and charity to all—and that means the whisky dealer as well as the anybody else. [Applause.] It is not a trade against liquor sellers and drinkers, and ministers, and churches, and everything that exists simply to raise a commotion. Not a bit of it. It is time for us to stop circulating these time-honored lies sayings of ours, and get a little common sense. [Applause.] Whenever a man comes alone and says he cannot keep a rum-shop without going in to get a drink, he is telling you a falsehood. He can, and he knows it. The trouble is more in the man than anywhere else. Turn him one and forever against the vile stuff, and hell starve it out. [Applause.] There will always, for that matter, be things laying around a man can steal, and it's just as reasonable for him to say he 'cannot help taking them as that he 'cannot help drinking whisky. [Laughter.] Men lack the bravery to quit drinking. There never can be bravery without a distinct aim, and the aim of the District is to get the man to quit drinking. Men come to see the danger of drink, they will never stop it. Let the ministers and Christians everywhere rise up and show these poor fellows where they are, and let them by the hand, and with the love of God in their hearts, lead them from the awful iniquity that has enthralled their soul and body. [Applause.] The next speaker was the Rev. Dr. R. V. Hunter. "Men and women," he said, "I believe in the methods of Francis Murphy. [Applause.] I thank God that we have got a man with soul and compassion for the unfortunate. I believe in this work because we see right here that it succeeds. The most wonderful public movement I ever witnessed was in Pittsburg twelve years ago, under this same man, where five or six of the largest auditoriums of the city were packed to overflowing with simultaneous meetings in the interest of temperance, night after night, and week after week. One of those renowned was a splendid lawyer, the most brilliant in the profession in his State, who was retained by one side of the famous 'star-route' cases as chief counsel. There are many other notable examples of the good that was done. Now, some people object that many men do not keep these pledges, but they say nothing about the thousands that do keep them. But suppose that ninety out of every one hundred fall again, but ten were saved, would our work here have paid? [Great applause.] The reason Murphy succeeds is that he begins at the bottom. He loves men and therefore can approach them. He educates them and would have us educate them away from drink, so the saloons will die from want of support, or at least a majority of them. Then if to eliminate the few existing saloons you would carry a prohibitory law, you have got to get a popular support to base it on and never before. [Applause.] You can never prohibit a people

from drinking who, as a people, are determined to drink." [Applause.]

Mr. Thomas E. Murphy was then introduced and continued the subject, saying: "A minister has his place, and a legislator his, and the legislature sometimes waits for the ministers. [Laughter and applause.] In these things let credit be to whom it rightly belongs. A young man agreed with his wife, in their married life, that she should save the expense of a servant and use that means in promoting the comfort of their home. After several years he had become prosperous, and drunk and invited some friends to his home. In his exultation he could not refrain from saying to them: 'How do you like my furniture, and surroundings here? How do you like my home? When the guests were gone the wife upbraided him, saying: 'You should not say my furniture, and my home, but our home, for my hard work deserves some recognition.' In a short time after he invited other guests and a similar occurrence took place, whereupon his wife crossed the room to where he was, and her anger snatched his hat from him and threw it under the sofa. As he was reaching under for it, he looked up and was horrified to see her standing over him, trembling with anger, and evidently meaning business. 'What are you after?' she said. 'I'm after 'our' hat, my dear,' he replied. [Laughter.] That's it, my friends, the husband desires the hat, and the wife reports you. Things of those who sacrifice great things for you. Be glad you have not got a wife who can only play the piano. There's a music divine in the frying-pan. [Applause.] Now, I want to ask you to simply accord justice to this pledge in the work it has done for society, and when you come to displace and deprecate, and discourage the man who has not succeeded in keeping it, remember, I beg of you, in God's name, the awful struggle they endured with their desires before they fell. The wisdom of God, which grows greater day by day, as we apply it to our uncharitableness. He says: 'Our greatest gift is not in never failing, but in rising every time we fall.' [Applause.] Help these men to their feet, my friends. Let them feel the tender kindness of your sympathy. [Applause.] People who are such inordinate fault-finders to become a little more honest with yourselves. A minister paused in the midst of an impressive address and asked: 'Where is the drunkard to-day? A dead silence ensued for a moment. 'Where is the drunkard to-day?' he repeated solemnly. A pause followed, then an old man in the front of the church pulled himself up, leaning on his feet, looked around with a tipsy stare, and said, as if he felt everything was waiting for him: 'Dr. Knott, here I am.' [Laughter.] That man was honest. [Applause.] The minister continued and asked: 'Where is the hypocrite to-day?' An awful stillness followed. 'Where is the hypocrite to-day?' he repeated. The man of God, and people began to get a little nervous. Presently, while everything was in dead suspense, the old man in the rear of the church struggled to his feet and staggered down the aisle to the front. He stopped, and slumped a prim old chap smartly on the shoulder, and said: 'Say, or, big, or, little, or, dear, or, why don't you stand, big, up old fellow? I, big, did when it was my turn.' [Great laughter and applause.] Yes, and that old drunkard's name shall have a more honorable recognition before we get to the sickliest, primest hypocrite you can put your finger on in the church! [Applause.] Who doubts that drink is making beasts of men all around us? Why, there was a case of an intoxicated man who was obliged during a blizzard in the far West, one night, to lay down on a frozen log, and hope in a man to keep him from actually freezing to death. In the morning he did not recover from the effects of his carousal, and, in reaching around him, felt the bristles of the hog against which he was laid. [Laughter.] He was in the saloon still, and reaching over the table toward a croup, he felt them with a thoughtful look for a moment, and then exclaimed: 'Old man, you had better get shaved, you had.' [Laughter and applause.] That's what drinking is doing every day, and everywhere that rum is sold. But I am glad to know that in this State there is a great public conviction arising that it is wrong, shamefully wrong, for men to descend to these depths of human shame, and with this conviction there has followed, as there always must, the knowledge that all this desperate misery, with one single exception in the annals of drink, has sprung from moderate indulgence. [Applause.] And men are rising in armies, social armies, to sign the pledge of total abstinence. One hundred thousand have signed in this State alone. [Applause.]

At the close of the address the request for singers brought many to the table, who put their names to the blanks and placed the blue ribbon upon the lapels of their coats.

INAUGURAL PREPARATIONS.

The Reception of Governor-Elect Hovey and the Ball to Follow It.

Preparations for the inaugural reception and ball to celebrate the incoming of Governor-elect Hovey go on vigorously, and the prospects are that both of them will be among the largest and most successful entertainments of their kind ever given at the State capital. The arrangements for the reception occasion little or no labor, but the work of making the ball the success of the promoters hope for requires considerable time and exertion from the committee. To begin with, the matter of preparing the list of those to whom invitations are to be issued is a task of no small magnitude. To sit down and note one's own calling list without making any mistake or omission is oftentimes difficult, but when it comes to selecting six thousand names from every county of the State, and getting down everybody who expects to be invited to the inaugural festivities here, the job assumes gigantic proportions. At least, the members of the committee having the matter in charge have found it so, and would be glad to have the help of any of their acquaintances who have friends throughout the State that they would like to have here on that occasion. The committee utilized the numerous visitors from different counties who have recently spent more or less time in the city, and still the list of 4,500 names, which it was directed to make up of out-of-town residents is not yet complete. The remaining 1,500 names will be made up of residents here, and it is anticipated that there will be less trouble in this respect. The list, although here, as in the other case, the suggestions of friends of the committee members will be welcome. The political line is not being drawn, and the committee will be glad to have a generous representation of the Democracy on that occasion. Other committees have as yet had little, or nothing, to do, although some of the preliminary arrangements for decorations, music and refreshments have been made.

Arranging for the Washington Trip.

The general committee on the representation of Indiana at the presidential inauguration, appointed by the Republican State central committee, held a meeting at the New Denison last, C. W. Fairbanks, of this city, acting as temporary chairman, and M. R. Sullivan, of Madison, as temporary secretary. J. N. Huston stated the object of the meeting, and the following permanent officers were chosen: President, C. W. Fairbanks; vice-president, W. D. Ewing; secretary, Gen. J. R. Carnahan; treasurer, Dr. W. P. Johnson. On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed as a committee on finance: First District—H. S. Bennett. Second District—J. M. McConkey. Third District—Dr. S. C. Taggart. Fourth District—A. E. Nowlin. Fifth District—W. J. Lucas. Sixth District—J. F. McCulloch. Seventh District—Dr. W. P. Johnson. Eighth District—W. R. McKee. Ninth District—Captain H. C. Tenney. Tenth District—Quincy A. Myers. Eleventh District—J. C. Bear. Twelfth District—J. B. Kimball. Thirteenth District—G. W. Laughlin. Other committees were appointed, as follows: On Transportation—R. B. Pollock, W. R. McKee and W. T. Durbin. On Quarters in Washington—Judge Martindale and John C. New. Mr. Huston was made an honorary member of the committee, and an adjournment was had, subject to the call of the chairman. The general sentiment of members and others present at the conference was that it favored a large representation of the Republicans of the State at Washington on the 4th of March, and an earnest effort will be made to secure facilities of transportation and comfortable quarters at the national capital for all who desire to go. It is probable that some of the military companies of the State will go as distinct organizations. For the winter preference seems to be to go as Indiana men in citizens' dress, having uniformity enough to be recognized as that of General Harrison's home friends.

The Election Cases.

The attention of the federal grand jury was directed again, yesterday, to the consideration of alleged violations of the election law, and a good many witnesses from Hamilton, Tipton, Bartholomew and other counties were examined. Among the witnesses called from Pendleton were ex-County Commissioner Owen, Dr. John Cook, and others.

GARBAGE AND ITS USES

The perplexing question how to dispose of it Tests an Inventor's Wits.

As Refuse Matter from the Kitchen Cannot Be Burned with Natural Gas It Is Proposed to Apply It to Fertilization.

How to dispose of the garbage of a great city is a question many health boards and city councils have attempted to solve, but always with poor success. Physicians agree that a large percentage of all diseases in cities can be directly traced to the decomposition of refuse matter causing malaria, from which come many other ills, hence they are always urging better sanitary measures. The garbage question has become of pronounced importance in Indianapolis since the introduction of natural gas. As long as coal and wood fires were used the larger part of refuse from the kitchen was burned in the stoves, but with gas as a fuel this has become impracticable. The result is, garbage is either dumped in the back yards or alleysways to decompose, or is carried away and thrown into the river or out-of-the-way places, where it continues to poison the air and spread disease. Councilmen and members of the City Board of Health have been studying the problem carefully for several months, with a view of adopting some benevolent plan by spring. "It is simply imperative that something should be done," said a councilman connected with the Board of Health the other day. "I feel confident that the health of Indianapolis has suffered materially in the past from the poor garbage system, and by another summer, when nearly everybody will be using natural gas, the air will be laden with poisonous matter unless some new plan is agreed upon. If every city engaged in burning garbage carried away promptly and dumped outside the city or into the river, there would not be so much danger from disease, but they will not do it. It costs something to have the refuse matter removed, and many people who count every cent expended will not spend money that way. Heretofore they have not bothered us with a great deal of garbage, but now that the garbage could be so destroyed with coal and wood and burned, the evil of carrying it away and dumping it in the streets and having it go there until a better system is established."

A number of physicians and citizens, among them Dr. Henry Jameson and George W. Sloan, who have been giving attention to plans for disposing garbage, think that the City Council should be gathered up regularly every day and burned somewhere outside the city. "Unless a better plan can be found I shall introduce an ordinance to that end," said councilman Sloan. "and I shall demand that the garbage could be disposed of in that way without any expense to the city. Let the city appoint a number of scavengers, or rather give them the privilege of gathering up the refuse matter. They can charge each family so much per week or month, and in that manner they can make the business profitable to themselves. The amount they should charge each family ought not to be large, only a few cents per month, so every family in the city could pay it. A penalty should be fixed in case any one will not allow the scavenger to remove the refuse, or pay the amount thereof."

F. S. Wiseloge, who was superintendent of the Solers farm for several years, thinks he is the man to solve the problem for Indianapolis and all other large cities. He is a believer in the European idea, which is that refuse matter from kitchen and other sources should be carried to a machine which would convert all kinds of garbage into a salable fertilizer, and after expending a good deal of money in his investigation has reached a point where he thinks the systems in use for disposing of garbage can be revolutionized. He set up an experimental plant on the Solers farm and asked the members of the Council, Board of Health, and the physicians of the city to go out there yesterday and see the workings of his machine. He says his machine will convert a useful quantity any kind of garbage, manure, weeds, ashes, the solid matter of each business, dead animals of all kinds, vault cleanings, and all other refuse matter into a fertilizer in operation several weeks, but the inventor has not perfected it sufficiently to take care of fluid sewage. However, his experience is being carried on with that end in view. The machine, simple in construction, consists of an iron tank, resembling a boiler, fitted with a steam jacket which was sustained by a pressure of 212 degrees. The gases are not allowed to escape, but are promptly seized and turned through a condenser and destroyed, and such refuse as is not consumed is put into a superheated and effectively burned in the boiler. In its capacity as a mixer the machine also acts as a dryer, and if the stock be too damp to grind, all that is necessary is to add a little water and it will come through dry. In the operations yesterday a wagon-load of the worst sort of refuse from kitchens and other sources was gathered up and dumped into the machine, and the result was a fine, dark-brown-colored fertilizer. The process was carried out without any offensive odor, and the inventor claims that the machine could be placed in the heart of a city and not be objectionable to anyone.

WHAT LAWYERS THINK.

Additional Suggestions Regarding Plans for Relieving the Supreme Court Docket.

In addition to the expressions concerning what ought to be done in the way of relieving the Supreme Court of its accumulated business, General Coburn has received the following: R. T. St. John, Marion: My impression is that the Supreme Court should be so organized that cases could be heard and determined within a reasonable time, and one reason why they are not is the somewhat silly provision that any case, no matter how many times it is decided, may be again gone over and an opinion rendered, which is a waste of time. If the court were possessed of the power to grant or refuse appeals upon petition for appeal it would relieve the court of a great number of cases taken there for the time alone. But I am not certain that this would afford the relief demanded. I believe I am in favor of a commission with a sufficient number of judges to hear and determine the cases as they come, or in reasonable time. This, I believe, would be more economical than an intermediate appellate court, which would, of course, have to consist of many judges as the increase in the Supreme Court would require. The appellate court would have to consist of at least three judges, and more than one court would have to be organized—perhaps three, making nine judges, whose salaries would be larger in the aggregate than three or four supreme judges. Dr. McKee, Plymouth: I suggest for permanent relief, an amendment to the constitution, Sec. 162, R. 1881, fixing the maximum number of judges at fifteen. For temporary relief, I suggest the commission plan until the constitution can be amended. I am also in favor of an increase in the judges' salaries, not only of the Supreme Court but of the circuit and judges, putting the former at \$6,000 and the latter at \$4,000. Our Supreme Court should now consist of nine judges, and they would be able to keep the docket up. I hope the wisdom of the bar of the State may be able to formulate some plan that will relieve suitors from the present "practical denial of justice."

L. H. Hackney, Shelbyville: There is no valid objection to the profession as to the method. Some favor an intermediate appellate court of limited jurisdiction, but I believe that the best judgment favors an increase in the number of judges as a permanent remedy, with another trial of the commission until the remedy may be had. Give us a commission, a constitutional amendment, and a salary of nine judges, and an increase in the salary of circuit judges to \$5,500 or more. R. M. Hord, Shelbyville: What every lawyer should desire is a speedy disposition of business, and any other remedy than the one suggested must be temporary and ultimately be an element of delay.

A Church Improvement.

It is proposed to make changes in the Fourth Presbyterian Chapel, at the corner of Pratt and Pennsylvania streets, which will convert it into a handsome church with a seating capacity of 1,400. Mr. L. H. Gibson, the architect who furnished the plans for the improvement, proposes

a closed arcade half way round the church and the removal of its inside walls. The trustees are said to favor the improvement, and the pastor, Rev. G. L. McNutt, hopes to secure a large and attractive people's church which will commend itself especially to boys and young men.

A VERY CLOSE CALL.

A Man's Root Saves Him from Being Blown to Pieces by Dynamite.

Fall River (Mass.) Special. Alderman-elect W. H. Durfee recently had as close a call to death as any man who lived to tell it. For ten minutes he stood over a blast containing forty pounds of dynamite which a workman was trying to explode by means of a battery. Mr. Durfee's heel grounded the wire at the mouth of the drill hole and the wire saved him from being blown to pieces. The story has leaked out, despite Mr. Durfee's efforts to keep it a secret. Some days ago he was engaged to repair the boiler of the hoisting engine at the Harrgate ledge, where stone is being taken out for the new mills. Not having enough packing with him to fill a loose joint he found in a steam pipe, he sent one of his men back to the shop to get some. While the man was gone Mr. Durfee walked out on the ledge to look around. It was dusk and the reformer had knocked off work for the night. He climbed down into the hollow of the ledge and stood looking at a piece of newly cut granite. The fragments of recent blasts lay about.

There was a dull odor of burnt powder. The curious fracture of the stone attracted him. He stood still for several moments to make out its outline in the growing shadows. Suddenly looking up, he saw a man creeping toward him on hands and knees. He approached in a straight line. Over the fragments he crept right to where Mr. Durfee stood. He ran his hand along the rock and struck Mr. Durfee's coat. Then he staggered to his feet and pitched the battery. "You are a fool," said Mr. Durfee, "you are standing upon forty pounds of dynamite in a blast in this rock, and I have been working the battery for ten minutes in vain trying to explode it. Your foot has grounded the wire."

The Crowning Act.

New York Mail and Express. Mr. Cleveland's "decline and fall" as a divines' reformer has been unexpected in the official careers of any of his predecessors, and have made his few remaining defenders the laughing stock of all sensible men, but he has proved that he is a man of great courage and has been ordered by the American people to take the place that Cleveland has so disgraced.

And Connected by Rail with Indianapolis.

Evansville Journal.

Evansville is at the northern limit of the magnolia, the cypress and the pecan—all distinctive southern products. It is only two degrees north of the limit of cotton. The best winter wheat in the world grows in the adjoining counties of Posey and Gibson. The city is in the heart of the best bottom in Indiana for tobacco. This is the largest hard-wood market in the world. The coalfield, of which this is the center, is one of the most extensive on earth. There is no better reason than this for tobacco. It is also distinguished for its oolitic limestone—the best of building material.

Edmunds Wakes Up.

New York Mail and Express.

Senator Edmunds took part in the tariff debate yesterday. His political opponents said in the campaign that he was against Harrison. He proved that that was a lie in a letter. They had also said that he cannot debate on the tariff. He proved that that was untrue yesterday by exposing the fallacy of McPherson's argument as to the best bottom in Indiana for tobacco. "Who is that sleepy man?" said a client to Daniel Webster. "That sleepy man," answered Mr. Webster, "is Mr. Dexter, our opponent's counsel, and it behooves us not to wake him up."

Her Work Unappreciated.

Boston Globe.

A young woman of Providence, who married a Chinaman, had been expelled from the city by the Missionary Society on account of her marriage. She was engaged in helping to save her soul when she fell in love with him. Apparently the City Missionary Society of Providence does not think a Chinaman's soul is worth as much as that.

Best at Ward Politics.

Detroit Tribune.

It is a mistake to speak of Don Dickinson's report as an "official report." It was simply a partisan report with a heap more fiction than fact in it. And it has been well ridiculed, too, by Democrats as well as Republicans. Don's smartness is seen at its best when doing ward politics.

Christmas and the Children.

Chicago Journal.

The happiest people in all the world at present are the children, and they will be happier and happier every hour until Christmas. At present their happiness consists of the pleasures of anticipation; on Christmas it will be the happiness of anticipations realized.

How to Begin the New Year.

New York Herald.

Here is something for every American citizen to begin the new year with. Veterans, skilled laborers in cabinet-making is a drug in the market just now, I solemnly swear that I will attend to my own business and give General Harrison a chance to attend to his.

No Presents of That Kind.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Deacon Harrison will no doubt be more liberal than usual in the distribution of his Christmas gifts this year among his poor neighbors. But he does not yet seem to have made up his mind to put a Cabinet officer in the stocking of any of the prominent expectants.

In Doubt.

Philadelphia Press.

Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, is loaded up with a big speech on the tariff, which he will shortly deliver to his helpless colleagues. Let us see—Is Voorhees's year to be a protectionist or a free-trader?

Dana's Object.

Pittsburgh Chronicle.

Charles A. Dana was received by the Pope, yesterday, and, though it is not said, it is understood the object of his call was to have a little chat with the Pontiff on their respective infallibility.

Chances for a Discoverer.

Minneapolis Tribune.

A man in Maine has discovered the source of water-sports and cyclones. Now, if he can also locate the source of a campaign, he there's a good easy job for that fellow right here in Minneapolis.

The Gallant Kentuckians.

Minneapolis Journal.

The official count shows that Belva Lockwood got three votes for President—in Kentucky and one in New York. Again is the gallantry of Kentucky splendidly illustrated.

Paper Fighters.

Baltimore American.

It is stated that a man in old West looking for a fighting ground in Alabama, and that he is judging from present indications, he will do well to select a paper-mill.

Beecham's Pills act like magic on a weak stomach.

For a disordered liver try Beecham's Pills.

Beecham's Pills cure bilious and nervous ills.

Put them down. Remember that if coughs, colds and other affections of the lungs and throat are not met in the beginning with the proper antidote they may soon become fatal. Put them down with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. It is infallible. Sold by all druggists. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural quiet sleep by relaxing the child from pain, and the child awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to take, it soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Pears' is the purest and best Soap ever made.

Short's K. K. cures coughs or hoarseness.

For fine ports, sherries, Rhine wines, etc., go to Oester Schmalz, Importer, 29 S. Meridian st. Goods sold from solid bottle on up.

Short's K. K. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

Christmas SNOW, ICE, SLEET, COLD.

BIG DEMAND FOR Warm Goods PRESENT YOUR

FATHER with a pair of nice, pretty Slippers, costing you 75 cents. MOTHER with a nice warm pair of flannel-lined Shoes, costing you \$1.50.

BROTHER with a pair of pretty hand-worked Slippers, costing you 90 cents.

SISTER with a pair of handsome Shoes, silk bow, costing \$1 to \$4.

WIFE with a fine hand-sewed French Kid Boots, from \$3 to \$7.

HUSBAND with a handsome pair of embroidered Slippers, from 50c to \$4.

SON with a nice pair of Button or Congress Shoes, worth \$3 to \$5.

DAUGHTER with an elegant pair of French Slippers, worth \$3.50.

FRIENDS with any desirable goods on hand in our well-stocked Retail Shoe House.

No one can surpass the magnificent stock now on hand for Christmas Gifts.

Our Specialty This Week—A Great Bargain,

50 Cases Embroidered Slippers 49 Cents

You will find them marked \$1.25 elsewhere.

Come and see them.

CHICAGO

SHOE HOUSE,

No. 24 West Washington Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE BORN & CO

TO-NIGHT and Saturday Evening.

ROBT. DOWNING, Furniture,

Under the management of

JOS. H. MACK, Stoves,

In a Grand and Realistic Production of

Spartacus, the Gladiator, Carpets,

Saturday Matinee—VIRGINIUS.

English Christmas—SOL SMITH RUSSELL.

ENGLISH'S OPERA-HOUSE

All Next Week—Matinees Tuesday (Christmas) and Saturday, the greatest of all Melodramas.

SHADOWS of a GREAT CITY

The original company—car-load of scenery.

Regular Prices. Seats on sale to-day.

TOMLINSON HALL,

DECEMBER 22.

Mendelssohn Quintette Club,

And MISS ALICE RYAN, Soprano.

Prices—25 cents; 10 cents extra for reserved seats.

On sale at C. H. & D. ticket office.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES

PAYMENTS or CASH,

MESSANGER'S

101 East Washington St.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL

NASSAU, BAHAMA ISLANDS.

A LAND OF PERPETUAL SUMMER.

S. S. MORTON, Proprietor and Manager.